

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

results of experimental cultures, directions for raising various crops with appropriate fertilizers, business maxims, a plea for good roads, etc. It has neither coherence nor apparent object beyond advertising under the guise of a handbook.—C. R. B.

Botanical literature.—Section M of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, devoted to botany, was published in July by the Royal Society of London. It contains the literature for 1904, and some belated entries for the preceding three years. The volumes are improving in comprehensiveness and accuracy. Certainly no research laboratory can do without them.—C. R. B.

Volatile oils.—The semi-annual report of SCHIMMEL & Co., dated October-November 1906, contains an unusually extensive statement of the trade conditions respecting the volatile oils and the plants which produce them. Fifty pages also are devoted to a summary of recent researches on terpenes and the terpene derivatives. ••—C. R. B.

Genera Siphonogamarum.—The ninth fascicle of Dalla Torre and Harms<sup>11</sup> list of the genera of seed plants continues the general alphabetical index of names, the last entry being Diplopeltis.—J. M. C.

## NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Galvanotropism of roots.—Two studies on this topic appeared almost simultaneously last autumn. Schellenberg investigated the influence of salts on the direction of growth of the roots of peas, <sup>12</sup> using roots of seedlings grown to a length of 3-4<sup>cm</sup> in moist sawdust and then fixed vertical in very dilute solutions of various salts, with cotyledons exposed. The experimental vessel with the solution was connected by filter-paper bridges with vessels at each side which contained the same solution, and into these were led metallic electrodes with a current of 2-6 volts, and 0.1 to .001 milliampere. Neglecting the effects of stronger currents, which produce curvatures due to death or disturbances of growth, the vast preponderance of response was a turning toward the anode, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl alone showing 6 out of 8 curvatures toward the cathode. Chemotropic studies have shown that the reaction changes with concentration; it likewise

<sup>9</sup> International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. Fourth annual issue. M. Botany. Published for the International Council by the Royal Society of London. London: Harrison & Sons. 37s. 6d.

<sup>10</sup> Semi-annual report of Schimmel & Co. (Fritsche Bros.). Miltitz near Leipzig. 12mo. pp. 161. New York: Fritsche Bros. 1906. Free.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>II</sup> DALLA TORRE, C. G. DE, and HARMS, H., Genera Siphonogamarum ad systema Englerianum conscripta. Fasc. 9. pp. 641-720. Leipzig: Wilhelm Englemann. 1907. M 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> SCHELLENBERG, H. C., Untersuchungen über den Einfluss der Salze auf die Wachstumsrichtung der Wurzeln, zunächst an der Erbsenwurzel. Flora **96:**474–500. 1906.